

# Athens Post.

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Athens, Friday, August 23, 1861.

We are authorized and requested to announce WM. F. COOPER, Esq., as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, at the election on the 5th day of October next.

## Wheat Wanted.

Wheat of fair quality will be received in payment of debts due this office, at \$1.00 per bushel. Those who wish to avail themselves of this notice, can deliver the wheat at Mr. Craig's Mill, Athens.

## Wm. F. Cooper, Esq.

This gentleman is announced in our paper as a candidate for Supreme Judge. The election is to be held on the 5th day of October. Mr. Cooper is known as one of the ablest lawyers in the State—a gentleman of high attainments and most exemplary character. In selecting a man for the vacancy on the Supreme Bench, the people could find no one more competent and worthy.

## Order No. 3.

Attention is directed to "Order No. 3," from Brigadier General Zollicoffer, in another column. The wisdom and firmness this gentleman is bringing to the discharge of his duties, is having a happy effect. And from present indications, in a short time East Tennessee will be as united and as free from civil broils and commotions as other portions of the State. We trust the press, without exception, will not only abstain from the publication of articles calculated to protract differences and strife, but will lend its utmost influence in carrying forward the policy which Gen. Zollicoffer has so happily inaugurated. Let bygones be bygones, at least for the present; and after awhile, when harmony shall be restored and peace once more throws its healing rays over the land, such of us as may prove incorrigible, can gratify our propensity for crimination, recrimination, and acrimony without injuring anybody but ourselves. At this juncture, every consideration of duty and interest, requires we should cultivate a spirit of acquiescence and contentment among the people.

## Returned.

The company mentioned last week as having started to Jintown, returned on Sunday. They report things pretty quiet in the neighborhood of the Camps. McDermott is able to be on duty again. The men who attacked him are reported to be in Kentucky. Indeed, it is said that there has been a general moving among the Union men of the mountain counties within the last two weeks. Some few of these deluded people have, no doubt, crossed into Kentucky, expecting to be furnished with arms, munitions, &c., while the larger number, under the misrepresentations of their unprincipled leaders, are lying out to prevent being arrested or drafted into Davis' army. The fears of these groundless, but it will take some time to disabuse their simple minds of the impressions bad men have made upon them. It has been the hugest folly, from first to last, that ignorance and prejudice ever attempted, and those who have been more prominent in it should gather their garments about them and retire out of sight, where the curses of their dupes will not reach them.

An unusually large amount of interesting matter will be found in this week's paper. The State elections being over, we shall not, for a brief season at least, burden our readers with long and monotonous editorials, or dull and cumbersome communications. But will fill our columns mainly with news, and such articles as will enable the people to keep up with the progress of the war, and the current of events both at home and abroad. If there ever was a time when every family ought to be thoroughly posted on public affairs it is right now. If prior to the recent election, the people of East Tennessee generally had been properly informed of the magnitude of the revolution, the strength and resources of the Southern government, and its prospects of success, there would have been a majority in its favor, instead of against it. Wherever they were so informed the majority cast was for the South—where the real North was kept from them, they voted North with great unanimity. Let such mistakes be avoided in future by subscribing for papers which keep up with the news and the current of events, and then people can do their own thinking and draw their own conclusions, instead of depending upon and listening to others, who, perverted by ignorance, or too much blinded by prejudice to see, are distressingly anxious to keep every body else in the same blundering condition. More useless and disgusting institutions do not exist than newspapers filled weekly with articles in which the first person plural "We" predominates.

When one falls into the habit, if it ever should, we trust the public will punish the egotism by letting it starve to death. How are the people to form correct opinions and arrive at intelligent conclusions, unless they are kept advised of what is transpiring outside of their own farm yards?

We are gratified to learn that many of the deluded Union men who recently left their homes in East Tennessee, for the Kentucky border, are returning satisfied with the little experience they have made. So far as the war is concerned, Kentucky professes to be neutral. These parties are going there to procure arms, violate the laws of their own State, and the neutrality of Kentucky too. No wonder some of them were in a hurry to get back.

It is a singular fact that East Tennessee Unionists who have gone over to the support of Lincoln's war policy, are more vindictive and ultra, and harder to convince of their error, than the original Black Republicans.

Circuit Court for Meigs county meets next Monday, 26th.

## Horace Maynard.

Dispatches from Washington represent this gentleman as having arrived at the beleaguered and doomed City. If allowed to take a seat in the next Federal Congress, which we doubt, what will be his course? Will he support the Black Republican administration in its war against the people among whom he has lived for twenty years and whose hands have lavished upon him honors and substantial favors? Or, will he avail himself of the earliest opportunity to introduce and advocate measures looking to the restoration of peace and the recognition of the Southern Government? There is plenty of time between this and the assembling of the Federal Congress for sober, serious reflection, and we think he will take the latter course. He will by that time have learned some things which he did not understand when he left here—and among others, the fact which sagacious minds have foreseen from the first, that the success of the Administration policy would be the death knell of liberal principles and end in the subjugation of the people North as well as South. This tendency is now painfully evident to many North who at the first flush entered heartily into the support of the war, and is causing that reaction in public sentiment there every day becoming more manifest. They not only see that the war on the South must fail, but if protracted, it will result in the destruction of every republican and popular feature of the government for which they profess so much loyalty and adoration, and annihilate nearly every material and social interest of their section.

To our view, Mr. Maynard's course has been more unattractive than that of any man in East Tennessee, and we believe it has followed the dictates of his own superior judgment, it would have been different. But he made a fatal mistake in trimming for the popular breeze in East Tennessee, and we look to see him, at the first opportunity, taking the only step left in palliation of what will turn out to have been the great error of his public life.

## France.

Advice by the last Liverpool steamer leave no doubt that the French Emperor has determined upon an early recognition of the Southern Government. And there is every reason to believe that the important step will be followed at once by a similar one on the part of the British Government. The English and French papers criticize the defeat and rout of the Federal Army at Bull Run with a good deal of severity. They evidently regard it as conclusive of the right of the South to be recognized as a Government. In a few days we shall have the Lincoln journals howling over the "perfidy of France and England."

## Arrested.

One John Clark, of Cumberland county, who was raising a company of Unionists to fight for the Lincoln government, was arrested a few days since, taken to Nashville, and committed to jail to await his trial for treason. The penalty, we believe, is hanging. Clark was arrested by citizens of White county. Other parties engaged in the business that has brought Clark's neck into jeopardy, will do well to halt before they find their way to a dungeon, and from thence to the scaffold.

## Kentucky.

Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, is laboring zealously to precipitate a conflict between Kentucky and Tennessee. He will hardly prove successful. Of the newspaper editors whom the devil seems to have taken into his special keeping, Prentice is the one altogether lovely and the chief among ten thousand. His brilliant talents but makes his present course the more reprehensible.

## Thos. A. R. Nelson.

This gentleman, who recently returned from Richmond, will, we learn, in a few days publish an Address to the Union men of East Tennessee, in which he will counsel them to acquiescence in the action of their State, and an abandonment of the wild and insane scheme of Resistance and Separation.

The Fight at Springfield, Mo. The Black Republican and Lincoln-Union papers have got up a bogus account of the fight at Springfield. They admit the repulse and rout of the Federal troops, their loss of guns, equipment, munitions, &c., but represent the Southern loss in killed and wounded so great that the victory was substantially won by the Lincolnists. From the best accounts we have been able to gather, the rout of the Federalists was complete.

## Freedom of the Press.

The freedom of the press North is completely destroyed, and mob law is rapidly becoming the order of the day. See dispatches under news head. If such a state of affairs existed at the South, how the Lincoln-Union journals would make Rome howl with accounts thereof.

## Corn Crop.

Within the last five weeks rains have been abundant in this section. The wheat crop, which was large, was harvested before the season of showers and rains commenced, and we now have the promise of a heavier corn crop than has been gathered for ten years. Our farmers certainly have cause to be thankful for the munificent manner in which their labor is being rewarded.

## Coffee, vs. Corn in the South.

The Lincoln blockade having cut off access to the Coffee markets, the article has travelled right up to famine prices. It is now retailing here at 40 cents per lb., with an ascending tendency; and another jump or two in that direction will render its consumption by most of us a luxury not to be thought of. But this is a world of compensations. While Java and Rio are growing scarce and dear, we have the promise of an immense corn crop, and whiskey, which is said to be an excellent substitute for both coffee and milk, will be correspondingly cheap.

Trains filled with troops pass this place every day. If the Lincoln government had any idea of the number, it would not tarry long in the great city of abominations.

## Lincoln's Income Tax and Excise Duties.

We subjoin, for the information of the curious in such matters, a statement of the income taxes and excise duties imposed upon the people of the United States by the Lincoln Congress at its recent extra session.

### THE INCOME TAX.

By the provisions of the act an annual tax is laid on incomes derived from all sources other than property subjected to the direct tax as follows:

On yearly incomes of residents of over \$800, 3 per cent.

On yearly incomes of non residents of over \$800, 5 per cent.

Thus a man who receives a salary of \$1,000, and no other income whatever, pays a tax of six dollars, and the recipient of a salary of \$2,000 pays thirty-six dollars. This income tax extends to all classes who receive an income of any kind whatever. The merchant who sells \$50,000 worth of goods a year pays an income tax of \$1,500, and the mechanic who earns \$10,000 pays \$300.

### THE TAX ON CARRIAGES.

A tax is also laid upon every carriage, the body of which rests on springs of any description, which may be kept for use, and which shall not be exclusively employed for the transportation of merchandise, according to the following valuation, including the harness used therewith:

Not exceeding \$50, \$1  
If above \$50 and not over \$100, 3  
If above \$100 and not exceeding \$200, 4  
If above \$200 and not exceeding \$400, 6  
If above \$400 and not exceeding \$600, 8  
If above \$600 and not exceeding \$800, 10  
If above \$800 and not exceeding \$1,000, 12  
If above \$1,000, 15

### THE TAX ON WATCHES.

An annual tax is also laid upon every watch kept for use, as follows:

Gold watches, each, \$1.00  
Silver watches, each, .50

### THE TAX ON DISTILLED SPIRITS.

It is also provided that an annual tax be levied on distilled spirits, to be paid by the manufacturer or distiller thereof, as follows:

On each gallon, first proof or less 5 cts.  
On each gallon, of greater strength than first proof, in proportion to the above.

### THE TAX ON FERMENTED LIQUORS.

Beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquors are to be taxed as follows, the duty to be paid by the brewer thereof:

On each gallon 2 cts.  
On each barrel containing not more than 30 gallons 60 cts.

This last item is making some of the Pittsburghers wince. Pittsburgh, as many of our readers know, is famous for its ale. The Pittsburgh Post says: "We know brewers in this city whose annual production is 20,000 barrels, and the tax on this amount for a single establishment would be \$12,000 per year." It is estimated that the ale and beer alone produced in the United States would yield a revenue of nearly a quarter of a million dollars. These income and excise taxes are separate and distinct from the direct tax upon real estate and negroes.

The law provides for the appointment of a considerable army of assessors and collectors to gather these taxes, but we shall not be annoyed by them in the Confederate States.—Union and American.

### General Order, No. 3.

#### BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS.

KNOXVILLE, AUGUST 18, 1861.  
The General in command, gratified at the preservation of peace and the rapidly increasing evidences of confidence and good will among the people of East Tennessee, strictly enjoins upon those under his command the most scrupulous regard for the personal and property rights of all the inhabitants. No act or word will be tolerated calculated to alarm or irritate those who, though heretofore advocating the Federal Union, now acquiesce in the decision of the State and submit to the authority of the Government of the Confederate States. Such of the people as have fled from their homes, under an apprehension of danger, will be encouraged to return with an assurance of entire security to all who wish to pursue their respective avocations peacefully at home.

The Confederate Government seeks not to enter into questions of difference of political opinions heretofore existing, but to maintain the independence and action of all its citizens. Colonels of Regiments and Captains of Companies will be held responsible for a strict observance of this injunction within their respective commands, and each officer commanding a separate detachment or post will have this order read to his command.

By order of Brigadier General.  
F. K. ZOLLICOFFER.

### Picked Up.

We learn that a couple of citizens of Hamilton county—a Mr. Blair and a Mr. Norment—who had been on a mission to the Lincoln-Unionists of Kentucky, were arrested, a few days ago, in attempting to return, by the troops in the neighborhood of Jintown. Dan. Trewhitt is said to be with a little squad of men, dodging about in the mountains. These men must be very ambitious of a little notoriety.—If let alone they will soon die of their own insignificance.

### Third Congressional District.

The following is the vote for Congress in this District, as published in the Nashville Union and American, copied, we presume, from the official returns:

Confederate States Congress.	U. S. Congress.
Blount, 1120	507
Monroe, 628	284
Polk, 1045	927
McMinn, 471	196
Meigs, 491	144
Rhodes, 249	511
Bredley, 452	161
Hamilton, 884	1097
Squatchie, 223	69
Marion, 484	470
Roose, 2942	2015
Wickler's maj. 1092	

"CONTRACTORS" AT FORTRESS MONROE.—There are said to be nine hundred colored contractors now in Fortress Monroe of the following classes and value:

Number.	Value.
Able-bodied men 300	\$300,000
Old men 30	
Women 175	87,500
Children 395	118,500
Total 900	\$506,000

The Germans in New York are holding socialist meetings. They demand that the city government shall provide work for them.

## Financial Storm Predicted.

The New York Herald of the 14th, in an editorial upon the backwardness of the New York and Philadelphia bankers in taking their share of the Government loan, says:

"The exigencies of the moment are such that it leaves the financial officer of the government but one alternative, and that the resort to the Napoleonic or people's loan. The bare announcement of that policy will create a panic such as has never taken place in this or any other country. The parties to whom the two hundred and fifty millions now in the savings banks belong, will no longer hesitate when they can increase their interest from five to seven and three-tenths per cent.—the former doubtful and the latter certain—by depositing their money in the hands of the government. The result of this universal demand is better imagined than described. Our savings banks loan the money which they receive on mortgages upon real estate, and the purchase of the bonds of the government. It is in this way that they are able to pay their depositors interest. Let this money be demanded, and those mortgages, stocks and bonds will have to be thrown upon the market to obtain money to pay the depositors. The class of depositors are such that at the first symptoms of a crisis, even if they do not wish to purchase Treasury notes, they will forthwith call for their deposits, and the result will be the same. The millions of the savings banks will carry with them all other banking institutions, and all will go down together in the crash."

We repeat it, the financial affairs of the country are in a critical position. If they do not do today, thirty days from this we may see the banks and financial firms tumbling in every direction. The Wall-street philosophers may, however, be able to keep the panic off for a few days, but they will not be able to reverse their decision and decide to furnish the money even at the Congressional figures. Should they decide upon that course, we may escape the storm that is now pending; if not, look out for breakers."

### Canadian Opinion.

The Montreal Gazette has the following comment on Lincoln & Co's new financial schedule:

"The New York Times argues that the issue of Treasury bills would be as good as money at the rate of \$1,000,000 per day, will make money plenty and business brisk. But we are afraid our neighbors will find out, as others have done before them, that the issue of such a bank will not lead to a good end. There is no better established principle of monetary science than that such issues diminish in value in direct proportion to their quality or amounts."

The Hamilton (C. W.) Observer, of the 10th inst., says:

"There can be but little doubt, that the issue of Treasury bills would be as good as money at the rate of \$1,000,000 per day, will make money plenty and business brisk. But we are afraid our neighbors will find out, as others have done before them, that the issue of such a bank will not lead to a good end. There is no better established principle of monetary science than that such issues diminish in value in direct proportion to their quality or amounts."

### A Northern Journal Changes its Tone.

The New Bedford (Mass.) Mercury, hitherto one of the most rabid war journals, has changed its tone of late. In the last issue came to hand the editor remarks:

"It cannot be denied that we are disappointed at the formidable aspect of the rebellion as assumed. We thought to have suppressed it in a few weeks, and supposed the South would yield at once before the enthusiastic rush of Union men to the support of the Government. We have made a mistake in our estimate of the strength of the rebels; have we made another in the confidence we have placed in our own? Is it true that the rebellion is so easily suppressed? We cannot but feel that the sources of security, or that we are not rather compelled to yield to her course of policy and self-interest, but of sheer necessity?"

Is not the struggle assuming new features, and instead of being a contest for the preservation of the Constitution, is it not growing into a war of subjugation; in which the course first marked out by the Government will be abandoned by the necessity of events? Is there any longer a question of the Union, after the bitter strife of States, and the shedding of fraternal blood, the Union can ever be restored to its former position?"

Bring in No More Reports. The New York Express, in an article on the official reports of the battle of Manassas, remarks:

"The more we hear of the conduct of some of our officers and men at Bull Run, the more we are inclined to let the curtain drop on the whole affair, and cry out with the Thane of Cawdor, 'Bring in no more reports.'"

### Lincoln Troops at Camp Dick Robinson.

We understand that the two and three thousand troops at Camp Dick Robinson, at Hopkins Cross Roads, Garrard county. They have, we are informed, been mustered into service, as a regular army of the Government, and are to receive pay. It is understood that Garrett Davis has visited the camp with a view of securing the disbandment of the troops, but his efforts have proved in vain. It is said that considerable feeling was manifested by the troops against Mr. Davis, and some denounced such Union men as having no better than secessionists.—Louisville Courier.

### More Lincoln Guns.

We learn that another lot of Lincoln guns, some twenty boxes, passed over the railroad from Covington, on Wednesday night, en route, probably, for Garrard county and East Tennessee.

We also learn that the bridges on the road were subsequently destroyed by fire, and the regular passage of the trains was of course delayed. A change of route had to be made at that point. The bridge may have been burnt by accident; but it was reported that it was the work of the people along the line of the road, who have become exasperated at the Lincolnists who are trying to stop the neutrality of Kentucky at defiance, and inaugurate civil war in our midst. The bridge destroyed is at Robinson's station, in Harrison county.—Louisville Courier.

The communication in regard to municipal affairs shall appear next week.

## The North not Unanimous for the War.

One of the largest Democratic meetings ever held in Bloomfield, Conn., say our latest Northern papers, took place there on the 5th inst. Resolutions were adopted expressing sincere and devoted attachment to the Constitution and the Union; among them were also the following:

Resolved, That immediate steps should be taken by the Federal officers who have in charge the destiny of the country, to withhold a suspension of hostilities, to the end that a National Convention of all the States composing the confederacy may be held for the purpose of devising means for such amendments to the Constitution as will guarantee the rights and equality of each and all the States, and thus bring peace and harmony to our people, and, if possible, reconstruct a now disordered Union.

Resolved, That the Democratic State Central Committee be requested to call a mass meeting of the Democratic electors of the State, at the earliest possible moment, that their conservative voice may be heard touching the great questions which now agitate the public mind, and to devise and recommend such measures as will promote the best interests of the people of this and the other States.

The resolutions were eloquently advocated by several speakers, and unanimously adopted. The Hartford Times says:

"The meeting shows the deep-seated feeling that is pervading the public mind in favor of a peaceful settlement, especially among the thinking and reading people of the agricultural towns. The meeting was the largest ever assembled in the town, not even excepting those in connection with the State Convention. No expression was made, and I believe no sentiment was entertained by any present, that was not friendly to the government of the United States and the Union. But the idea of a peaceful settlement, in honor and by all the reasons that are embraced in the consequences of ruined business, and the want of proper means to supply the needed comforts of families, demand a peaceful settlement of existing troubles, pervaded the assembled mass."

At a similar meeting at Rockport, in Maine, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we will vote for no man at our coming election who is in favor of this unnecessary, impolitic, unwholesome and fratricidal war.

Resolved, That we view with extreme regret the fact that persons, always considered reliably Democratic, and many individuals, who have heretofore acted with the Democratic party, have been influenced, either by interested motives or misled by the clamor of patriotism, to yield their support to a black Republican Abolition Administration, which, if successful, must result in shedding oceans of blood, and the establishment of a military despotism.

Resolved, That we will on all occasions, when and where we please, comment freely on the misconduct of our rulers, and freely express our opinions on all subjects relating to the awful situation of our country, on Republicanism, Abolitionism, 'universal liberty, impartial freedom, white niggers and black,' the threatenings and menaces of black Republicans to the contrary notwithstanding.

### Railroad Accident.

A serious railroad accident occurred about three miles from this city, last night, upon the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. Two extra trains, containing a regiment of Mississippi soldiers, left our Depot about dark, and had hardly got out of hearing, when the foremost train came into collision with a freight train coming West. The collision was frightful, but only one man (whose name we have not learned) was killed outright. Some 25 or 30 brave soldiers were more or less injured, several of them it is supposed fatally. The cars were immediately dispatched to this city, and several physicians at once repaired to the spot.

About 11 o'clock the train returned bringing the wounded. Dr. Ramsey, who has charge of the Knoxville Hospital, having received intelligence of the accident, was awaiting the arrival. The wounded were conveyed to the Hospital, where they received the most unremitting attention, both from those having charge of the Hospital, and from the medical force of Manassas. We cannot, at this late hour of the night, give a detailed account of the collision, nor a list of the wounded.—Knox Register.

### It Must Stop.

We are advised by a letter from an attentive correspondent at Cynthia, that six rifled cannon, and several car loads of munitions of war are at Falmouth, Ky., en route for the Union men of East Tennessee. The people of Kentucky have submitted long and patiently to the violation of their neutrality by the Lincoln Government, in sending arms into this State. Forbearance has almost ceased to be a virtue.

The importation of Lincoln guns is a violation of Kentucky neutrality, and must be stopped. If the Governor does not stop their further importation, the people should and will do it.—Louisville Courier, 17th.

It is an interesting phenomenon—worthy of attention from all who with a Lincoln, L. D., assert that the Federal credit goes down, State credit is going up.

The New York Day Book says: "It is said that all the banks have resolved to require State securities of all monies they lend Uncle Sam. The old gentleman's credit is bad even at home. Nearly all the specie that is due from Europe here, is received, and he has next to nothing to export, to get specie with, while his expenses are running on to nearly a billion of dollars a day beyond his receipts. It is but a short time that he can do business at such a rate."

One John Clark, of Cumberland county, in this State, took it into his head to raise and organize a company of volunteers to fight for the Lincoln Government. This movement in a State acknowledging neutrality to that Government induced a number of citizens of White county to arrest John Clark, and he was brought to the Hon. West H. Humphreys, Judge of the Confederate States District Court, by whom he was committed to jail for examination on a charge of treason. Clark will probably have a hearing at the October term of the Confederate States District Court. It is supposed that he is a Northern man. We understand that he thought he would be treated as Mr. Nelson had been, but the Judge informed him that he had no power to release him; that it was his duty to try him upon the charge, and if found guilty, his neck could only be saved by the interposition of President Davis. This took the respectable Captain all aback.—Nashville Union and American.

## NEWS.

Louisville, Aug. 17.—The following extract from a letter from St. Louis, dated 10th, from perfectly reliable parties, is significant:

"It is said that Fremont is fortifying the environs; all information is suppressed. An employee on the railroad told a reliable gentleman that he heard a heavy cannon in the direction of Rolla; but would say nothing more. Neither would he tell how far he came on the road, being sworn to communicate nothing on such subjects. There is scarcely a doubt but Rolla is in Hardee's hands. Nothing is selling."

Louisville, Aug. 17.—A committee of citizens at Harrison county, Ky., called on the President of the Covington and Lexington Railroad, protesting against the transmission of Lincoln guns, and notifying him that if it was continued the citizens would tear the track up.—Three cannons and several car loads of guns and ammunition en route were returned to Covington.

St. Louis, Aug. 17.—A detachment of troops seized \$28,000 at St. Genevieve, belonging to the Bank, by order of Fremont.

Baltimore, Aug. 17.—The Federal troops are at New Creek bridge, where they captured three bridge burners. 1,000 Confederates are near Romney, who are momentarily expected to attack them.

A flag of truce conveyed the Niagara Minister Wheeler, beyond the lines. A flag of truce from Norfolk brings prisoners released on account of various good actions. Several officers, including Chaplains, are coming.

New York, Aug. 19.—The steamer Bohemian has arrived at Farther Point, with Liverpool dates of August 9th. The Steamers City of Washington and Gibraltar had arrived out.

Cotton sales of the week 63,000 bales advanced. Closing easier with the advance barely maintained. Speculators took 10,000 bales and exporters 11,000 bales. Sales, Friday 40,000 bales—unchanged. Fair Orleans 91; Middling Orleans 84.

The London Times is bitterly sarcastic on the Bull's Run affair. It says the Southern host is very hard to crack, and fears the question of the blockade may involve England in difficult complications.

Palmerston says the entrance of a duty paying vessels into any blockaded port wipes out the blockade. A belligerent may seal a port, but when it lets a single vessel in, the right is gone.

The London Herald says on the receipt of the news Napoleon resolved to recognize the Confederacy.

Ten Brock won the Brighton stake. New York, Aug. 19.—Foreign press Telegrams.—The London Times says the Southern victory at Manassas was complete. The Union army lost all its military honors. All the journals think the battle has closed the door of compromise.

A Paris letter says, the victory operated powerfully in favor of the Secessionists in Paris opinion.

The Queen, in her speech, says her foreign relations are friendly, and trusts that there is no danger for the peace of Europe. She has determined, in connection with other powers, on strict neutrality in American affairs.

Washington, Aug. 19.—The following has been issued:

To the Governors of Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Maine and Michigan: By order of the President you are urgently requested to forward to Washington regiments or parts of regiments, at the Government's expense, allowing clothing, &c., to follow them.

(Signed,) SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

Dix and Banks, by the new arrangement, are subordinates to McClellan, whose department comprises Maryland, Delaware and Virginia. East of the mountains, and the District of Columbia, Fort Monroe not included.

No travelers are allowed, egress or ingress into Federal forts, without special passports not taking effect as to ingress until a reasonable time is given for the restrictions to become known.

Washington, Aug. 19.—The Tribune says, an attack is looked for by many of the best informed persons. The Southerners are in force within a few miles of the river, gathering means of transportation. They have large encampments this side of Fairfax, and probably a bulk further up the Potomac. The Navy Department has advised that Commodore Porter is in Irons for secession sympathy, expelling him from the Navy, and following them.

Wellies expresses himself in favor of closing the ports by proclamation. The world says there are no authentic accounts of Southern movements in this vicinity, and until some more decisive reports, there need be no fear of direct attack on Washington. The Southern batteries down the river are assuming formidable proportions. If they succeed in closing the Potomac, it will be hard to prevent their arriving into Maryland. The Times says Faulkner will be taken to Fort Hamilton.

Washington, Aug. 19.—Lincoln is about to issue a proclamation, that certain ports are not ports of entry.

Capt. Holley, Quartermaster of Young's Iowa Cavalry, has been arrested for non-performance of duty. Fuel is high and scarce.

The New York Post says 7,000 men go this week; and in case of necessity 8,000 men might go.

The prisoner Serrell will be sent to Fort Lafayette.

New York, Aug. 19.—Forty-eight skeleton regiments, containing probably 15,000 men, will go forward in a few days.

New York, Aug. 19.—The city is full of secession rumors of the rapid and near approach of the Confederates, but no military men don't seem to be alarmed.

St. Louis, Aug. 19.—A soldier's